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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/730,207	12/08/2003	Huei Lin	251702-1290	2068	
24504	7590 08/17/2006		EXAMINER		
•	KAYDEN, HORSTEMEY	MILORD, N	MILORD, MARCEAU		
STE 1750	IA PARKWAY, NW	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
ATLANTA, (	GA 30339-5948		2618		
			DATE MAILED: 08/17/200	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Summary			10/730,207	LIN ET AL.					
			Examiner	Art Unit	<del></del>				
			Marceau Milord	2618					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address									
Period fo					n)				
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M. Insions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comm of period for reply is specified above, the maximum stare to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months are dipatent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	AILING DAT of 37 CFR 1.136( unication. tutory period will will, by statute, ca	TE OF THIS COMMUN  (a). In no event, however, may a  apply and will expire SIX (6) MC  ause the application to become A	IICATION.  a reply be timely filed  DNTHS from the mailing date of this co  ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status									
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) file	d on <i>08 Dec</i>	ember 2003.						
	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.								
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is								
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Dispositi	ion of Claims								
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application.									
•	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.								
	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
·	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,4,5,7,8,11,12 and 14</u> is/are rejected.								
7)🛛	Claim(s) 2,3,6,9,10 and 13 is/are obj	ected to.							
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restrict	tion and/or e	election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers								
9)□	The specification is objected to by the	Examiner.							
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>08 December 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.									
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).									
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).									
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.									
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
_	Acknowledgment is made of a claim f ☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	or foreign p	riority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
۵/۱	a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.								
Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No									
	3. Copies of the certified copies of			· ·	Stage				
	application from the Internation	nal Bureau (	PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action	n for a list of	the certified copies no	t received.					
Attachmen	t(s)								
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)			Summary (PTO-413)					
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P <sup>*</sup> nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or I			(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO	-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:									

Application/Control Number: 10/730,207 Page 2

Art Unit: 2618

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 4-5, 7-8, 11-12, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US Patent No 6456248 B2) in view of Mou et al (US Patent No 6181916 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Ito discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), comprising: a shielding unit (2 of figs. 3-4); a first antenna unit (4 of fig. 3) transmitting a first signal between a first time and a second time (col. 3, lines 31-50; col. 4, lines 35-67); and a second antenna unit separated from the first antenna unit by the shielding unit (col. 5, lines 1-41; col. 6, lines 14-36).

However, Ito does not specifically disclose the steps of transmitting a second signal between a third time and a fourth time wherein the third time or the fourth time occurs between the first time and the second time to form a predetermined interval in which the first signal and the second signal are simultaneously transmitted.

On the other hand, Mou et al, discloses a communication system that includes a primary unit transmitting a first signal at a first instance, receiving a second signal at a second instance and energized by a power source having a voltage level, a secondary unit transmitting a third signal at a first instance, receiving a fourth signal at a second instance, and having a first communication mode and a second communication-shut mode, and a mode-changing device enabling the primary unit to generate a mode-changing signal to be received by the secondary unit for changing the secondary unit from the first communication mode into the second communication-shut mode when the voltage level falls below a specific value (col. 1, line 59-col. 2, line 42). Furthermore, the mode-changing device includes a timer which begins to count a time period, set the reset signal to handset and enter into a stop mode (col. 3, line29-col. 4, line 44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mou to the communication system of Ito in order to provide a mode-changing method for a communication system.

Regarding claim 4, Ito as modified discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), wherein the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are dipole antennas (col. 1, lines 47-62; col. 4, lines 40-54).

Regarding claim 5, Ito as modified discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), wherein the first antenna unit is a 2.4 GHz internal dipole antenna and the second antenna unit is a 5 GHz internal dipole antenna (col. 2, line 56- col. 3, line 12;col. 7, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim 7, Ito as modified discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), wherein the first antenna unit is a 2.4 GHz internal dipole antenna and the second antenna unit is a 5 GHz internal dipole antenna, and a second equivalent gain of the second antenna unit is

Application/Control Number: 10/730,207

Art Unit: 2618

approximately equal to 1.77 dBi when a first equivalent gain of the first antenna unit is approximately equal to 0.55 dBi (col. 2, line 56- col. 3, line 12; col. 5, lines 9-45).

Regarding claim 8, Ito discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), comprising: a shielding unit; a first antenna unit transmitting a first signal (col. 3, lines 31-50; col. 4, lines 35-67); a second antenna unit separated from the first antenna unit by the shielding unit, transmitting a second signal, wherein the first signal and the second signal are simultaneously transmitted (col. 5, lines 1-41; col. 6, lines 14-36).

However, Ito does not specifically disclose the features of a control unit that are electronically connected to the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit, modulating and demodulating the first signal and the second signal.

On the other hand, Mou et al, discloses a communication system that includes a primary unit transmitting a first signal at a first instance, receiving a second signal at a second instance and energized by a power source having a voltage level, a secondary unit transmitting a third signal at a first instance, receiving a fourth signal at a second instance, and having a first communication mode and a second communication-shut mode, and a mode-changing device enabling the primary unit to generate a mode-changing signal to be received by the secondary unit for changing the secondary unit from the first communication mode into the second communication-shut mode when the voltage level falls below a specific value (col. 1, line 59-col. 2, line 42). Furthermore, the mode-changing device includes a timer which begins to count a time period, set the reset signal to handset and enter into a stop mode (col. 3, line29- col. 4, line 44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

Application/Control Number: 10/730,207

Art Unit: 2618

invention was made to apply the technique of Mou to the communication system of Ito in order to provide a mode-changing method for a communication system.

Regarding claim 11, Ito as modified discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), wherein the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are dipole antennas (col. 1, lines 47-62; col. 4, lines 40-54).

Regarding claim 12, Ito as modified discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), wherein the first antenna unit is a 2.4 GHz internal dipole antenna and the second antenna unit is a 5 GHz internal dipole antenna (col. 2, line 56- col. 3, line 12;col. 7, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim 14, Ito as modified discloses a wireless communication device (figs. 3-4), wherein the first antenna unit is a 2.4 GHz internal dipole antenna and the second antenna unit is a 5 GHz internal dipole antenna, and a second equivalent gain of the second antenna unit is approximately equal to 1.77 dBi when a first equivalent gain of the first antenna unit is approximately equal to 0.55 dBi (col. 2, line 56- col. 3, line 12; col. 5, lines 9-45).

## Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Monma et al discloses a radio antenna with improvements in a radiation efficiency obtained by changing a directivity pattern of an antenna toward a direction not interfered by an obstacle and thus reducing radio wave interference by the obstacle.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 571-272-7853. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

Art Unit: 2618

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MARCEAU MILORD

Marceau Milord Primary Examiner Art Unit 2618

8-14-06